

TRIPITIKA

Calf tripe is more tender, but little of it is sold. Tripe is easily digested. It is usually prepared by boiling. Canned tripe is cooked in milk and salt. JOHN C. AYRES

TRIPITIKA. See BUDDHISM (Buddhist Schools).

TRIPLE ALLIANCE was a defense agreement among Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy. It lasted from 1882 until World War I. The three nations agreed to help one another in case of attack by two or more great powers. Austria-Hungary and Germany also agreed to help Italy in case of attack by France, and Italy agreed to help Germany if France attacked that nation. The three countries renewed the alliance several times, the last time in 1912.

STEFAN T. POSSONY

See also BISMARCK (Bismarck's Diplomacy); WORLD WAR I (Military Alliances); TRIPARTITE PACT.

TRIPLE ENTENTE. *AHN TAHNT*, means *triple*, or *three-fold, agreement*. When World War I broke out in 1914, the chief powers of Europe were divided into two opposing groups. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy made up the Triple Alliance, while Great Britain, France, and Russia formed the Triple Entente.

The Triple Entente was only an informal grouping when first formed. But between 1912 and 1914, it became an effective diplomatic combination. After the outbreak of war, the Entente Powers signed the Declaration of London, in which each power agreed not to make a separate peace. This act transformed the Triple Entente into a formal union.

DWIGHT E. LEE

See also TRIPLE ALLIANCE; WORLD WAR I (Military Alliances).

TRIPLE JUMP. See TRACK AND FIELD.

TRIPLET, in music, is a group of three notes which, when played, have the value of only two notes of the same kind. A triplet of eighth notes is usually written with the stems joined. But a tie usually connects a triplet of quarter notes.

TRIPLET, in poetry. See POETRY (table: Terms).

TRIPLETS are three children born at the same time of the same mother. One set of triplets is born in about every 9,216 births. *Fraternal* triplets are born from three egg cells. *Identical* triplets are born from one egg cell that divided into three separate eggs. Triplets may also include an identical pair plus a third fraternal child. See also MULTIPLE BIRTH.

GEORGE W. BEADLE

TRIPOLI, Lebanon. See TARABULUS.

TRIPOLI, *TRIP oh lee*, or, in Arabic, TARABULUS (met. area pop. 551,477), is the capital and largest city of Libya. Tripoli is the trading center for a farming region, and it has a fine harbor on the Mediterranean Sea. For location, see LIBYA (map).

Tripoli was technically part of Turkey's Ottoman Empire from the mid-1500's until 1911. But it was controlled by the Barbary pirates during much of this period. Pirate attacks on American ships led to a war between the U.S. and Tripoli in 1801. Italy controlled Tripoli from 1911 until World War II. LEON CARL BROWN

See also BARBARY STATES; JEFFERSON, THOMAS (War with Tripoli).

TRIPOLI is a light colored substance made chiefly of fine grains of silica. Tripoli is used as a powder for polishing glass, marble, and metals. It is also used to make high grade filters and to give weight and body to paper and paint. Deposits of tripoli are found at the

bottom of ponds and bogs. Tripoli also comes from the shells of tiny water plants called *diatoms*. It is called *tripolite* or *diatomaceous earth* when made from diatoms. Tripoli gets its name from Tripoli, Libya, where it was first used.

CECIL J. SCHNEER

TRIPOLITANIA. See LIBYA (History).

TRIPPE, JUAN TERRY (1899-), an airline pioneer, founded the Pan American World Airways System in 1927 and directed it from that time. In 1923, after working for a year in banking, Trippe organized Long Island Airways with seven World War I airplanes. He also helped organize one other airline before he founded Pan American, which became one of the world's largest airlines. He was born in Sea Bright, N.J. ROBERT B. HOTZ

TRIREME, *TRY reem*, was a large war galley used in ancient times in the Mediterranean Sea. The Corinthians invented it, and other Greeks and the Romans used it later. The name comes from Latin words for *three* and *oar*. The trireme had three *banks* (rows) of oars, one above the other, and a crew of about 200 men. It was steered by long, special steering oars at the stern. At the Battle of Salamis between the Greeks and Persians in 480 B.C., the Greek fleet included many triremes. See also GALLEY; SHIP (picture: Phoenician and Greek Ships).

ROBERT H. BURGESS

TRISTAN AND ISOLDE. See GOTTFRIED VON STRASSBURG; WAGNER, RICHARD (Later Career).

TRISTAN DA CUNHA ISLANDS, *TRISS tan duh KOON yuh*, are a group of British islands in the South Atlantic. They lie about halfway between South America and southern Africa (see ATLANTIC OCEAN [color map]). They include Tristan da Cunha, Gough, Inaccessible, and Nightingale islands. The capital is Edinburgh. The group is a dependency of Saint Helena Island. The islands cover 79 square miles (205 square kilometers) and have a population of about 280.

In 1961, a volcano erupted on Tristan da Cunha Island, and the people living there were moved to Great Britain. But they moved back to the island in 1963 when the island was declared safe.

TRISTRAM SHANDY. See STERNE, LAURENCE.

TRITICALE, *TRIHT uh KAY lee*, is a grain produced by crossbreeding wheat and rye. It has a high nutritional content because it contains more usable protein than either wheat or rye. The triticale plant stands from 18 to 41 inches (45 to 105 centimeters) tall and has 6 to 10 long, narrow leaves. The head consists of many spikelets, each of which holds three to five kernels of grain.

Botanists first crossbred wheat and rye in 1876. This process yielded a hybrid plant that could not produce seeds. In 1937, scientists discovered that treating wheat-rye seedlings with a chemical called *colchicine* made the plants fertile.

The first triticale breeding program was set up in Sweden in the mid-1930's. By the 1950's, many countries, including the United States and Canada, had such programs. These programs have developed many varieties of the grain. Someday, triticale may become an important food in countries not suited for wheat production. Some varieties can grow in cold climates and in sandy or acid soils. Others resist rust better than wheat does and produce a higher yield than rye.

Triticale will probably be used in many countries mainly as an animal feed. Food companies in these